L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

51:27873 Original Reference No. 51:5440g-i,5441a-b Stable dye baths. Hofer, Kurt; Hemmi, Hans M. (Sandoz Ltd.). CH 313159 19560515 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: CH .

AB Cations of the formula RCH2CH(OH)CH2(N-A)nN(I), in which R is an alkoxy radical contg. at least 8 C atoms and may also contain oxygen, A is an alkylene residue with 2-4 C atoms, and n is an integer, are added to dye baths to reduce the speed of dyeing or redyeing. The cations are obtained by treating RCH2.CH.CH2.O, RCH2CH(OH)CH2X, or RCH2CHXCH2OH (where X = halogen) with polyamines of the formula HNR'[A-NR"]n-1-ANR'"R"", in which R',R",R'", and R"" are H, alkyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or poly(glycol ether) radicals. Thus, C8H17OCH2CH.CH2.O (I) 1 mole is treated with H2N(CH2CH2NH)2H (II) 2 moles at 100-20.degree.. The excess II is distd. off in vacuo, the residue is treated with ethylene oxide (III) 8 moles at 100.degree., and subsequently at 50-60.degree. with Me2SO4 3 moles. The mixt. is heated 2 hrs. at 80-5.degree. and yields a brownish, viscous, H2O-sol. product. Replacing the octyl radical in I with dodecyl, 9-octadecen-1-yl, isooctylphenyl, methylcyclohexyl, etc., varying the amts. of III or replacing III with ClCH2CO2H, or replacing II with H2N(CH2CH2NH)3or4 H, 3-isopropylamino-1-propylamine, or 3-dimethylamino-1-propylamine yields similar products. A small addn. (2.5-12%) of these products to dye baths or vats insures level dyeing. A bath contg. 30% NaOH 15 cc., NaHSO3 5 g., a I 0.45 g., and 9-octadecen-1-yl polyglycol ether (20 CH2CH2O groups) 0.55 g. in H2O 1 l. at 95-100.degree. removed within 30 min. the unevenly distributed dye on a 25 g. cotton-cretonne fabric.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

87:151695 Bactericidal alkylenepolyamines. Ito, Hirohiko; Mizuno, Yasushi; Yamamoto, Tsuneo (Takemoto Oil and Fat Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Tokkyo Koho JP 52018047 B4 19770326 Showa, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JAXXAD. APPLICATION: JP 1972-114766 19721117.

AB R1R2NZ(NR3Z)nNR4R5 (I; R1-5 = H, 3-alkoxy-2-hydroxypropyl; Z = C2-3 alkylene, n = 1, 2), effective bactericides and fungicides against Salmonella typhosa, etc., were prepd. by reaction of H2NZ(NHZ)nNH2 (II) with alkyl glycidyl ethers. Thus, 29 parts II (Z = CH2CH2, n = 1) was heated with 70 parts 2-ethylhexyl glycidyl ether at 180.degree. to give the corresponding I, the HCl salt of which was 90 times more effective against Salmonella typhosa than was PhOH.